

Coastal Zone
Information
Center



Great Lakes Basin Commission 1975 Annual Report

GB
1627
.G8
.G759
1975



To Their Excellencies, the Governors of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, and to the US Water Resources Council for transmittal to the Congress through the President of the United States:

Despite a financial setting that involved a fixed operating budget in an economy with upward spiraling costs, the Great Lakes Basin Commission experienced a rewarding fiscal year 1975 owing to its broadened coordination through new special committees and increased reporting services to

both government and the public. The past year was one in which the service potential of the Commission's planning capabilities began to be realized more clearly across the entire Great Lakes Region and in which the Commissioners, administrators, and staff worked together closely and carefully to produce maximum results with the financial resources at hand.

The first portion of the comprehensive coordinated joint plan (CCJP) for the Great Lakes advanced with the publication of the first half of the 27 books reporting the 7-1/2 year Great Lakes Basin Framework Study, foundation of the CCJP. More than 25,000 volumes of the Framework Study were requested, and those published were distributed to federal, state, regional, and local planners and to Basin Commission members, libraries, educational institutions and the public. The remainder will be published in fiscal year 1976.

The first local elements of the CCJP were furnished to the Commission by the State of New York in the form of a detailed description of projects in the Erie-Niagara basin. Other portions of New York and portions of Pennsylvania will be incorporated into the CCJP by the end of fiscal year 1976.

Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan moved toward contributing to the CCJP as they continued addressing the Maumee River basin's problems in a Level B study under Commission leadership. It is expected that the initial phase of the CCJP will be completed for the entire Basin by the end of fiscal year 1977.

Although the proposed study of the Fox-Wolf River basin in Wisconsin was not approved to start in fiscal year 1976, by year's end plans were under way to repropose it for funding, since the need for it has not diminished. Similar Level B studies of special problems in other Great Lakes states will be proposed until the more urgent problems of the entire Basin area have been addressed through Level B studies, as mandated under Public Law 92-500.

Under the leadership of the US Water Resources Council, Basin Commission members and staff began work on the Great Lakes portion of the 1975 National Water Assessment. This is the first such national assessment of water problems and priorities since 1968. The Great Lakes portion will be used in updates of the Great Lakes Basin Framework Study data and the CCJP.

1 From the Chairman

As needs arose, the Great Lakes Basin Commission continued to address today's problems and seek their solutions. One of the continuing problems, shoreline recession, has been aggravated by storms and high lake levels. In September 1974 the Commission participated in a Great Lakes shorelands conference sponsored by the legislature of the State of Michigan. In December 1974 the Commission's Standing Committee on Coastal Zone Management, with funding assistance from the State of Michigan, sponsored a workshop on shoreline recession rates and published the proceedings.

The Coastal Zone Management Committee, the US Water Resources Council, and the US Office of Management and Budget helped the Joint Great Lakes Basin Commission/Federal Regional Council Task Force develop a shoreland damage reduction strategy. Implementation of this strategy, which was approved by the eight Great Lakes states last year, will be a continuing task. The work of the Coastal Zone Management Committee and the Joint Task Force will provide still another dimension to the CCJP.

Concern about the impact of transportation facilities on the coastal zone led the state members of the Basin Commission to request that the Commission establish a committee to review transportation problems and policies in the Basin. This was done just prior to the end of the fiscal year. The committee's objectives are to foster comprehensive transportation planning in the Great Lakes Region, provide for discussion of transportation problems and issues, stimulate coordination among state and federal agencies, and bring transportation problems to the attention of the Basin Commission.

The Transportation Committee encourages coordinated use of water, land, and air modes, and provides a unique forum for examining nationally significant multimodal transportation problems and interstate issues in the Region.

It is increasingly obvious that by the year 2020 available minerals, energy, and areas of desirable land and water may be in short supply. Even if we conserve the resources, the job of planning for use, development, and conservation of these finite supplies will become more difficult. Recommending best policies for use of limited available resources among an overabundance of demands will

require application of scientific, technical, and administrative expertise. It will be mandatory to depend on a strong natural resource coordinating agency, knowledgeable of Canadian interests and activities, for joint planning among the state and federal governments.

During the next fiscal year we expect to repropose studies vital to future coordination of the conservation, use, and development of Great Lakes resources. Future costs are expected to be much greater than today's, both in dollars needed and in resources used. Without the information and data that our proposed studies would supply to decisionmakers at all levels of government, their job would be even more difficult.

How the Great Lakes Region can continue to provide its share of the nation's wealth at present and projected rates of consumption and still maintain an aesthetic environment is of personal concern to all US citizens. With your assistance, the Great Lakes Basin Commission will endeavor to meet the states' and nation's needs through continued, effective comprehensive planning.



Frederick O. Rouse
Chairman

Chairman's Letter	1
Comprehensive Coordinated	
Joint Plan	3
State Members of the	
Commission	6
Coordination	9
Financial Report	13
Commissioners and	
Alternates	16

Photos courtesy of Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and E. Prosser.

Contents 2

603 1627 .68 .6759 1975



A comprehensive coordinated joint plan (CCJP) for the wise use of water and related land resources in the Great Lakes Basin is required of the Basin Commission under Public Law 89-80. The CCJP will include an inventory of Great Lakes resources and their present use, predictions of future demands on the resources, and development of recommended plans, programs and projects to meet future resource needs of the Region. The CCJP will be based upon the results of Basinwide and local planning studies.

The CCJP for the Great Lakes Basin is well under way with the publication of half the volumes reporting the Great Lakes Basin Framework Study. When complete, that study will become the Level A portion of the CCJP.

It is anticipated that development of the next portion of the comprehensive plan will be accelerated for completion by the end of fiscal year 1977 through inventories of projects and programs that affect water and related land resources in the Great Lakes Basin.

Maintenance of the CCJP will involve a continuous planning process. The Commission will need to foster expanded coordination of data collection and research programs applicable to the Great Lakes Region and will continue to examine federal, state, interstate, regional, local, and non-governmental plans. Work performed during the past year by state and regional agencies will be major contributions to the CCJP.

Great Lakes Basin Framework Study

The Framework Study represents the first comprehensive set of commonly based water and land data published on the United States portion of the Great Lakes Basin. The value of this coordinated data is indicated by the fact that planning organizations used extensively the data gathered during the years of study in draft form.

Fourteen of the 27 Framework Study volumes were published, and by year's end nearly 1,000 copies of each were distributed to member agencies and other study participants and, at cost, to the public. More than 25,000 volumes ordered by the fiscal year's end indicated widespread demand.

Erie-Niagara River Basin Plan

The first local planning study was added to the comprehensive coordinated joint plan in May with the official adoption of baseline elements of the Erie-Niagara River Basin Plan, a New York State regional plan.

The State of New York presented an inventory and description of water projects completed or under way, such as wastewater treatment plants, harbor improvements, and reservoirs.

1975 National Water Assessment

The 1975 National Water Assessment, the first undertaken by the US Water Resources Council since 1968, is a 3-1/2 year effort to identify and describe the nation's severe water problems and establish priorities for solving them. This assessment is designed to reflect both national and Great Lakes regional-state viewpoints.

Preliminary problem identification was begun, aided by an assessment work group and a public review group. Portions of the assessment as well as subsequent national assessments will provide an ongoing mechanism for updating the Framework Study, and thus the Level A portion of the CCJP.

Maumee River Basin Level B Study

The Maumee River Basin Level B Study is the first Level B study in the Great Lakes Basin. Restarted in 1974 after a national change in Level B study plans, the Maumee study addresses parts of Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio and is managed by Commission staff. It is the nation's first Level B study restructured to reflect the Water Resources Council's new approach to Level B planning. Study time was shortened to two years, participating states assumed major leadership roles, public participation was encouraged at every planning step, and study organization was streamlined by reducing the size of the planning group and providing planners with a strong judgmental role. The Maumee study is scheduled for completion in Spring 1976.

The study's first phase was completed and its second of three phases begun within the year. Phase one, an initial assessment of the basin's problems, needs, and opportunities, was described in two reports published in August 1974. A *Presentation of First-Cut Planning* is an interim report that describes the initial assessment and presents tentative alternative solutions to the problems discovered. A public information brochure, *Planning for the Water and Related Land Resources of the Basin*, was issued to provide a general description of the study. Both reports were distributed to more than 1,200 Maumee basin residents.

Phase two, the development of a detailed definition and refinement of problems and revised alternative solutions, began with the review and screening of the broad alternatives specified in phase one. A major part of this review occurred during a series of five public workshops held in five basin cities during October 1974. These workshops, which attracted more than 400 people, were arranged by the Maumee study Citizens' Advisory Committee, which solicited public reaction to the study before and after the workshops. In March the *Citizens' Advisory Committee Goals Report* was published.

Also in phase two, details of alternative plans were developed by the Maumee Planning Board from a series of technical papers by State, Federal, and local agency participants. The technical papers drew on available data and assessed the major areas of concern, which were the Lima, Ft. Wayne,

and Toledo urban sectors, Maumee Bay, agricultural and environmentally fragile sectors, land use, erosion and sedimentation, water quality, fish and wildlife, outdoor recreation, flooding and drainage, and water supply.

In phase three alternative plans will be presented to Maumee basin residents in a series of public forums during the coming year, and then development of the recommended plan will begin after a public reaction period. The final Maumee study plan will become part of the CCJP.

Great Lakes Environmental Planning Study—Proposed

The major objective of this study is to integrate currently available analytical methodologies and use them to develop models of physical, chemical, and biological processes of the Great Lakes. The utility of the overall modeling effort lies in its ability to evaluate the consequences of alternative planning and resource development strategies. This study is designed to produce a tool for planners, engineers, and economists to use in evaluating planning alternatives.

Fox-Wolf Level B Study—Proposed

This study was first proposed in 1972 but remains unfunded despite resubmission each succeeding year. The study is a top priority of the Governor of Wisconsin. The US Environmental Protection Agency has referred to the Fox-Wolf as one of the most polluted rivers in the United States. Solving water quantity and land use issues as well as water quality problems will require approval of a two-year Level B study, another building block of the CCJP.

Great Lakes Region Water and Energy Study

A proposal to perform this two-year Level B study was submitted to the US Water Resources Council in response to issues raised by the national energy crisis. Some such issues that arose in the Great Lakes area pertained to future drilling in the lakes for oil and gas, power plants sited along the shores, and land use by transmission lines. The proposed study was not funded and will be resubmitted in anticipation of approval.

The study would help resolve resource use conflicts and provide a regional perspective on national energy policies. It would contribute data to the CCJP and to the national planning strategy at US Water Resources Council level, aid state decisionmakers, and provide local guidance.



GREAT LAKES BASIN FRAMEWORK STUDY

Appendixes Published in FY 1975

- 2 Surface Water Hydrology
- 3 Geology and Ground Water
- 5 Mineral Resources
- 10 Power
- 11 Levels and Flows
- 13 Land Use and Management
- 15 Irrigation
- 16 Drainage
- 17 Wildlife
- 18 Erosion and Sedimentation
- 19 Economic and Demographic Studies
- 21 Outdoor Recreation
- 22 Aesthetic and Cultural Resources
- 23 Health Aspects

To be Published in FY 1976

- 1 Alternative Frameworks
- 4 Limnology of Lakes and Embayments
- 6 Water Supply, Municipal, Industrial, Rural
- 7 Water Quality
- 8 Fish
- C9 Commercial Navigation
- R9 Recreational Boating
- 12 Shore Use and Erosion
- 14 Flood Plains
- S20 State Laws, Policies and Institutional Arrangements
- F20 Federal Laws, Policies and Institutional Arrangements

Report

Environmental Impact Statement

The major water resources activities of the eight Great Lakes state members of the Basin Commission form a background for the Commission's coordination of plans for Great Lakes water and land resources.

During the year, the states emphasized coastal zone management programs and wastewater treatment and water quality improvement under Sections 303 and 208 of Public Law 92-500, the US Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. Flood prevention and shore erosion control along with legislation on power siting and mining land reclamation received strong interest, as did transportation.

Illinois

Under the Illinois Department of Transportation Division of Water Resources, the state coastal zone management program finished the first year of the three-year development phase involving 14 municipalities, two counties, and 59 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline. Ten state agencies worked cooperatively under the program in concert with the US Soil Conservation Service, US Army Corps of Engineers, Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, League of Women Voters, and Lake Michigan Federation.

The state initiated a flood plain regulation program concentrating on areas subject to increasing pressures of urbanization and created a Governor's Task Force on Flood Control.

Illinois is actively pursuing its program to obtain flood insurance coverage for all eligible municipalities throughout the state. Flood prone areas are mapped, flood frequency data are compiled, flood limits are defined, and technical advice and assistance is provided to local communities enrolled in the program.

Illinois embarked on a five-year program for alleviation of flood damages in the urban areas of the state.

Indiana

The Little Calumet River Regional Recreation Area Study was performed by the state to review alternative means of providing recreation facilities along the Little Calumet River. The study complements a proposed US Army Corps of Engineers project for flood control and recreational boating

on the same stream.

The Northwest Indiana Regional Planning Commission, State Board of Health, and Department of Natural Resources began assisting the State Planning Services Agency with the inventory phase of the coastal zone management program.

The state flood plain management program was established through legislation, and minimum standards were published by the Natural Resources Commission (NRC). Three Great Lakes Basin communities passed flood plain ordinances approved by the NRC.

Water quality plans for three areas were given top priority for completion, and at year's end two areas were finishing work programs and a third was designated for attention under Sections 303 and 208 of Public Law 92-500.

Indiana continued intensive participation in the Basin Commission's Maumee River Basin Level B Study.



Michigan

Water pollution abatement programs, coastal zone management, fisheries management, comprehensive water resources planning, a plan to determine policies for multimodal transportation, and specific future facilities needed were vital concerns.

The state administered nearly \$400 million in municipal wastewater treatment system projects during the year and issued 1,300 permits under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System in cooperation with the US Environmental Protection Agency.

Finishing the second year of a coastal zone management program that included assessment of shoreline recession rates in high risk areas and building setback requirements, the state began drafting a report identifying shoreland areas of greatest concern. The state legislature sponsored a Great Lakes Shorelands Conference.

Among the programs given state support was the Maumee River Basin Level B Study.

Minnesota

Minnesota launched four new programs affecting the Great Lakes area: designation of public waters, development of a comprehensive state water policy, a program to accelerate acquisition of land and water areas, and a program to coordinate state agencies.

Due to a redefinition of public waters by the state legislature, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) generated a program under which each county will inventory its surface waters and classify them as mutually agreed with DNR.

Under a \$20 million program, the state began to accelerate acquisition of almost 55,000 acres of parklands, wildlife areas, forests, trails, river shorelands, and fisheries.

The state continued monitoring and regulating water quality and developing management plans for its 39 river basins. In a move toward increased coordination among state agency water programs, Minnesota directed attention to programs for flood plain protection, Wild and Scenic River designations, critical area planning, and one-stop licensing and approval for proposed power plants.

New York

New York's Department of State directed the first year of a coastal zone management program. Shoreland data and problem descriptions were gathered, and critical coastal issues and priorities were defined.

The New York CCJP Committee reviewed the state-adopted Erie-Niagara Basin Plan to identify elements for the Great Lakes Basin Commission comprehensive coordinated joint plan (CCJP). The state thus provided the first baseline elements (i.e., set of programs and projects completed or under way) to the Commission's CCJP. The state Department of Environmental Conservation also generated CCJP baseline elements for the St. Lawrence, Black, and Oswego river basins. These are to be reviewed and will then come under Commission consideration.

The state completed water quality management plans for eight of the 26 New York rivers tributary to the Great Lakes Basin. Plans for more tributaries were begun.



Ohio

Activities of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency in the Great Lakes Region included issuing \$111.5 million in construction grants for wastewater treatment facilities planning, design, and construction in the Lake Erie basin; completion of waste loads and allocation reports for the Grand, Ashtabula, Maumee, Cuyahoga, and Chagrin Rivers; completion of water quality surveys of the Sandusky and Portage Rivers; designation of three "208 agencies" in the Lake Erie basin; and participation as the assistant study manager for the Maumee River Basin Level B Study.

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) completed a State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and the Northeast Ohio

Water Plan (Level C study), both of which will affect the Lake Erie basin.

The shoreland management program addressed the disposal of polluted dredge spoil, flooding problems in the Toledo area, and implementation of provisions of the Coastal Zone Management Act, Public Law 92-583.

More than 150 communities became eligible for flood insurance, under ODNR administration.

A land capability analysis for Lake County was published as part of the Ohio Land Capability Study to determine land suitability for various uses.

Pennsylvania

The state's high priority Great Lakes activities were beach erosion control at Presque Isle State Park, completion of the Lake Erie portion of the state comprehensive water quality management plan, second-year development of a coastal zone management program, and expansion of sport fishing and boating opportunities.

The Lake Erie area of Pennsylvania's Comprehensive Waste and Water Quality Management Study neared completion at the end of the year. The Restoration and Enhancement of Sport Fisheries and Boating Program continued and included a study of the feasibility of stocking fish species such as lake trout and coho salmon in Lake Erie tributaries and acquisition of fishing and boating access sites.

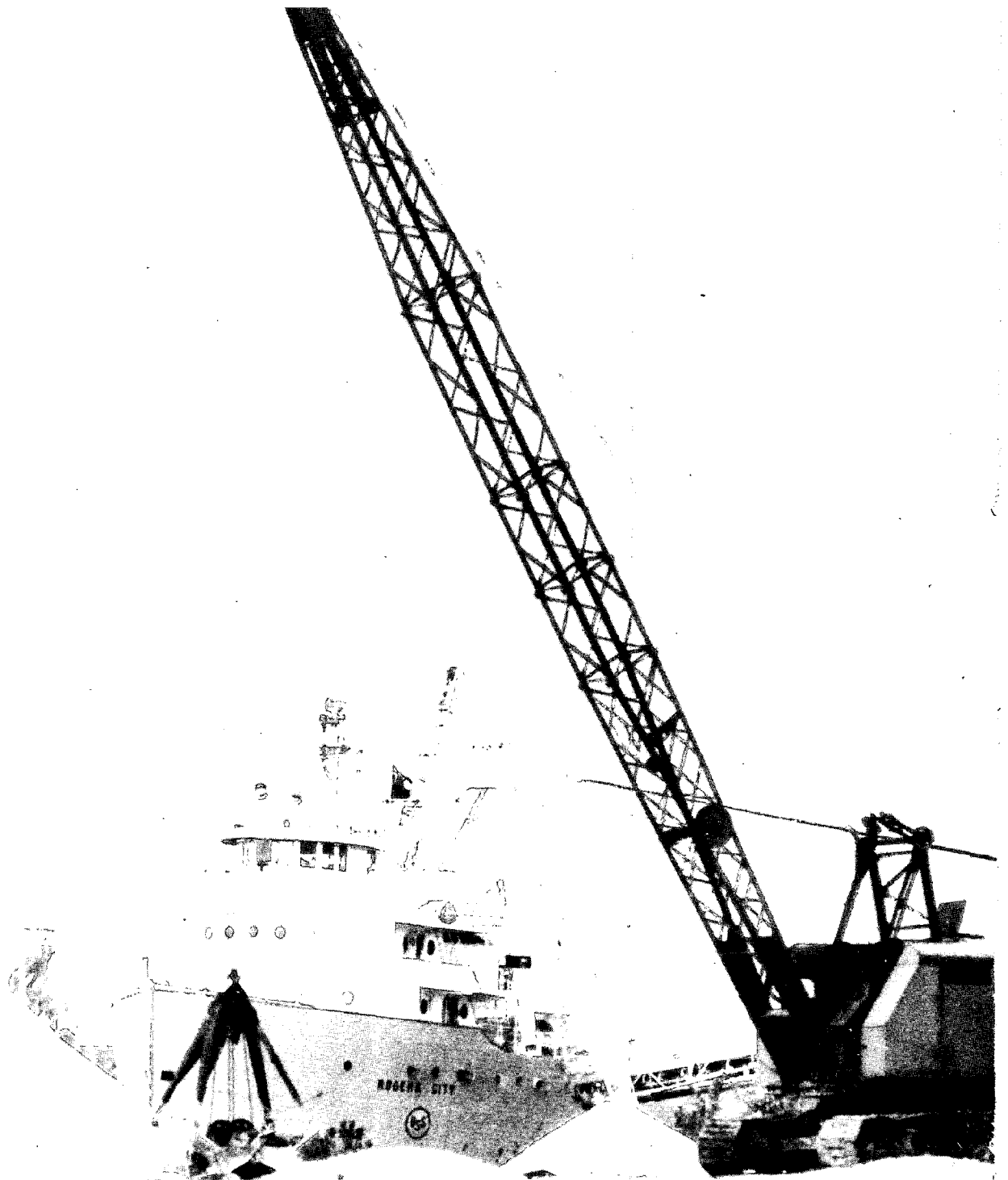
Wisconsin

State legislative action highlighted Wisconsin's year with the introduction of bills to provide wetlands protection, cede state ownership of the Apostle Islands to the federal government, and require electric utilities to file 10-year advance plans for power plant construction.

Under pending legislation the Apostle Islands in Lake Superior would become part of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The proposed wetlands law would require local governments to adopt ordinances within two years of enactment to require permits for local entities who wish to take actions affecting wetlands of two acres or more.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources began formulating rules to implement new open pit copper, zinc, and lead mining legislation that will require permits for prospecting and mining and will regulate reclamation.





The Commission coordinates water and land resources plans among all levels of government in the United States portion of the Great Lakes Region. To bring together in a cohesive non-duplicative manner the work of the eight states, 12 federal agencies, and an interstate commission member, the Commission met four times in fiscal

year 1975, with official Canadian federal and provincial observers in attendance. Formation of two new standing committees for coastal zone management and transportation indicated the Commission's interest in a unified, Basinwide approach to problems of the coastal zone and transportation.

9 Coordination

Transportation Committee

At the request of the state commissioners, a standing committee on transportation was established just prior to the fiscal year end to examine transportation problems from a regional and multimodal perspective in relation to the Basin's coastal zone management, water, land use planning, and energy needs.

The committee began planning a series of workshops to examine transportation in the Basin. The objective of the first workshop will be to stimulate a vigorous exchange of ideas among government, industry, and research concerns regarding all modes of transportation in the Great Lakes Region. The workshop will examine the strengths and weaknesses of transportation in the Region, the problems resulting from its deficiencies, issues to be addressed in resolving the problems, and priorities for addressing the problems. The committee hopes to use the results of the workshop as background information for reviewing regional transportation planning and for making recommendations about transportation to the Great Lakes Basin Commission.

Coastal Zone Management Committee

This committee was established to coordinate interstate matters regarding the coastal zone. Its members are representatives from six federal agencies and from the coastal zone management programs of the eight Great Lakes states.

The committee held workshops in December 1974 and February 1975. In the first workshop, techniques for measuring rates of Great Lakes shoreline recession were analyzed. The published workshop proceedings, which contain current data on shoreline recession in the Great Lakes will help guide the Flood Insurance Administration in the development of criteria for flood insurance programs.

The second workshop concentrated on coastal zone boundary determination and management program segmentation. Representatives from the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (US Department of Commerce) and the States of Maine and Massachusetts reported their coastal activities to the committee.

A paper, "Power Plant Siting Issues and Policies in the Great Lakes Coastal Zone," was written for the committee, revised, and considered for publication. Among subjects discussed by the committee was the Lake Levels Report of the International Joint Commission. Lake levels were noted to have vital impact on shore erosion and delineation of

the coastal zone boundary. A strategy for reducing shoreland damage caused by storms and high lake levels was developed by the Joint Federal Regional Council/Great Lakes Basin Commission Task Force. Sites and projects were recommended for five pilot programs to be funded. The strategy was developed with the aid of the Coastal Zone Standing Committee, US Water Resources Council, and US Office of Management and Budget, and was endorsed by the Great Lakes states' Governors.

International Coordination

In addition to inviting Canadian federal and provincial observers to quarterly meetings, the Commission continued serving on boards and committees of the International Joint Commission (IJC). The executive director of the Commission staff chairs the Social Sciences, Economic, and Legal Aspects Committee of the Research Advisory Board of the IJC, and the Great Lakes Basin Commission staff helped arrange and sponsor the IJC's workshop on public participation in June 1975.

Other types of assistance were given the IJC through the Pollution from Land Use Activities Reference Group and the Upper Lakes Reference Group.

Pollution from Land Use Activities Reference Group

The IJC established a binational Pollution from Land Use Activities Reference Group (PLUARG) under the terms of the 1972 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement between the United States and Canada to assess the extent of pollution from land uses such as agriculture, forestry, and urban development and to recommend remedial measures to the two countries.

The study plan had four major tasks which, in the United States, were to be performed by federal agencies, consulting firms, and university researchers. Because of their experience in water and land planning, Great Lakes Basin Commission staff were asked to work on portions of the major tasks.

Tasks A and B drew on existing data, a large amount of which was derived from the Great Lakes Basin Framework Study. Task A assessed current land use problems based on information already available. Task B inventoried land use, with emphasis on projections for the future.

Task C is an intensive study of several watersheds representative of specific land uses, and aims to relate water quality at the river mouth to upstream land use practices. Basin Commission staff helped develop studies of streambank erosion under this task.

Task D is designed to diagnose the degree of impairment of water quality in the Great Lakes that has resulted from land use activities. The Basin Commission staff developed the plan of study for the US portion of Task D. The staff is also participating in the implementation of the study plan, beginning work on studies of the significance of contaminants that enter the Great Lakes from tributary runoff and from erosion of Great Lakes shorelines.

IJC — Upper Lakes Reference Group — Task Group A

The staff assisted the IJC in obtaining information necessary for developing a predictive model to simulate future waste loads received by Upper Great Lakes waters. To aid further in the study, the Commission staff and States of Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin assisted representatives from Environment Canada, Canada Centre for Inland Waters, and the US Environmental Protection Agency.

Interagency Committee for Marine Sciences and Engineering

Commission staff helped the Interagency Committee for Marine Sciences and Engineering (ICMSE) of the Federal Council for Science and Technology organize the Second Federal Conference on the Great Lakes, held at Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago, in March 1975. Conference focus was on the effects of energy production on the Great Lakes and on the need for further assessment of these effects through energy-related Great Lakes research programs. The Commission's Public Information Office will publish the proceedings as they did for the First Federal Conference on the Great Lakes.

Public Priorities for Great Lakes Research

For the Department of Interior's Office of Water Research and Technology, the staff surveyed public interest organizations regarding the priorities they place on Great Lakes research. The 149 organizations polled were asked to rank in importance a number of selected research needs. Appendix 1, *Alternative Frameworks, Great Lakes Basin Framework Study*, served as a foundation for selecting the research needs. The report of this study will be published by the Commission's Public Information Office in fiscal year 1976.

Great Lakes Basin Programs, FY 75-FY 79

This is the title of a 54-page booklet that catalogs planning, research, and data acquisition programs either under way or anticipated in the Great Lakes

Basin through fiscal year 1979. It was published by the Commission, and by year end nearly 1,000 copies had been distributed on request. Sufficient booklets remained available to fill anticipated requests throughout fiscal year 1976.

National Conference on Water

This conference, sponsored by the US Water Resources Council, was held in Washington, DC, in April 1975. The Commission Chairman and Executive Director served as vice chairman and secre-



tary, respectively, on a panel addressing the role of federal, state, and local governments in water planning. Recommendations emerging from the panel were for increased state leadership, federal funding in block grants to states, and increased coordination among governments. The recommendations from this and other panels were expected to effect possible amendments to the Federal Water Resources Planning Act, Public Law 89-80, under which the Basin Commission was established.

Winter Navigation Season Extension

The Commission chairman served on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway Winter Navigation Board and the executive director on its Working Committee. The Board is composed of representatives of the US Army Corps of Engineers, US Coast Guard, US Environmental Protection Agency, St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, US Maritime Administration, US Department of Interior, Federal Power Commission, and Great Lakes Commission. The goal of the program is to demonstrate the practicability and desirability of year-round navigation on the Great Lakes.

Great Lakes Directory

The Commission staff surveyed research institutes, universities, libraries, and state, provincial, federal, regional, and international governmental agencies concerned with Great Lakes water and related land resources and began preparations to publish a directory of information concerning them. This directory is sponsored by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, acting on behalf of the Interagency Committee on Marine Sciences and Engineering.

Public Involvement

The *Communicator*, monthly newsletter of the Commission, grew in circulation from 10,400 to more than 13,000 during the fiscal year in response to the enlargement of Commission programs. Distributed without charge, the *Communicator* was read throughout the Basin in both the United States and Canada.

To support the *Communicator* as well as diversified programs of the Commission that include provision for public response and participation, the Public Information Office maintained a specifically adapted, categorized circulation file. Public inquiry increased in response to the Commission's increased activities and the publication of 14 of the 27 Great Lakes Basin Framework Study volumes.

Public attendance at the quarterly meetings of the Commission was actively encouraged through pre-meeting press announcements. The League of Women Voters, American Association of University Women (AAUW) and the Lake Michigan Federation were among the citizen groups who sent representatives to the meetings.

The AAUW continued to monitor the Basin Commission through its Great Lakes Task Force. This group conducted a survey of congressmen to determine their knowledge of and support for Basin Commission activities and will report their findings early in fiscal year 1976.

Public involvement was an integral part of the 1975 National Water Assessment, Great Lakes Region, through establishment of a public review group. The Maumee River Basin Level B Study included a continuously helpful Citizens' Advisory Committee (CAC) that arranged a series of public workshops held in October 1974. The Public Information Office provided press releases about the workshops and published an interim report and a public information brochure describing the Maumee study. This study alone more than doubled the Commission's circulation file for the Maumee River basin. Staff prepared the *Report on the October 1974 Workshops* for basinwide distribution, and published the *Citizens' Advisory Committee Goals Report*.

Great Lakes Basin Library

In response to user requests and to new fields and emphasis in the planning and coordination programs of the Basin Commission, the collection of Great Lakes water and land resources information in the Great Lakes Basin Library grew to 15,000 documents and books and 200 newsletters, magazines, and journals.

Because it is a selected federal depository, the library also receives many new federal documents. As a federal depository, the library receives all federal publications that relate to water and land resources in the Great Lakes Basin and is open for public use. Governmental agencies, local researchers in natural resource subjects, and citizens' action groups are frequent users.

Growth necessitated the large task of inventorying, updating indexes, and rearranging documents to make them more easily accessible. The growth required the library staff to plan for conversion to the Superintendent of Documents classification system used in many government libraries.

Commission staff activities and increased need for data related to new projects required expanding and updating reference materials.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE — GENERAL FUND

Years ended June 30, 1974 and 1975

	1975					
	1974 Total	Total	Major Restricted Funds			Balance For Operations
			Publishing Framework Study	Maumee River Basin Study	National Water Assessment	
Revenue:						
Federal government agencies:						
Operating	\$204,500	\$205,500				\$205,500
Other	166,038	367,244	\$ 50,252	\$132,000	\$30,000	154,992
State governments:						
Operating	208,000	240,000				240,000
Other	-0-	7,500				7,500
	578,538	820,244	50,252	132,000	30,000	607,992
Less provision for uncollectible revenues	-0-	5,000				5,000
	578,538	815,244	50,252	132,000	30,000	602,992
Expenditures:						
Salaries and fringe benefits:						
Salaries and wages	313,397	432,157				
Payroll taxes	15,081	24,803				
Retirement	13,220	14,435				
Health and life insurance	12,537	17,173				
	354,235	488,568	46,928	49,967	15,778	375,895
Other expenses:						
Travel	19,908	32,708				
Subcontracted services	15,289	83,898				
Rent	37,880	46,594				
Communications	8,748	10,794				
Postage	2,351	3,224				
Meetings and conferences	1,114	3,186				
Insurance	1,300	1,120				
Repairs and maintenance	49	2,236				
Printing and reproduction	29,982	114,628				
Annual report	1,273	2,967				
Professional services	2,500	3,550				
Other services	3,523	14,196				
Supplies	6,011	16,847				
Subscriptions	232	2,152				
Furniture and equipment	2,134	16,046				
Miscellaneous	10	1,709				
	132,304	355,855	73,662	50,632	6,582	224,979
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	486,539	844,423	120,590	100,599	22,360	600,874
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPEND- ITURES (EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES)	91,999	(29,179)	(70,338)	31,401	7,640	2,118
Fund balance at beginning of year	224,284	316,283	144,216	61,387	-0-	110,680
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	\$316,283	\$287,104	\$ 73,878	\$ 92,788	\$ 7,640	\$112,798

See notes to financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET — GENERAL FUND

June 30, 1974 and 1975

Assets

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Cash on deposit in United States Treasury:		
Restricted:		
Printing of Framework Study	\$144,216	\$ 73,878
Maumee River Basin Study	61,387	92,788
National Water Assessment	-0-	7,640
Other (included in deferred revenue)	<u>10,000</u>	<u>-0-</u>
	215,603	174,306
Unrestricted	<u>135,172</u>	<u>197,105</u>
	350,775	371,411
Petty Cash	50	50
Accounts receivable:		
Grant receivable - State of Wisconsin	22,000	13,500
Grant receivable - State of Illinois	-0-	1,300
Grant receivable - State of New York	-0-	1,100
Federal government agencies (including unbilled of \$6,738 in 1974 and \$42,634 in 1975)	<u>47,628</u>	<u>78,986</u>
Other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>2,307</u>
	69,628	97,193
Allowances for uncollectible accounts	<u>-0-</u>	<u>(5,000)</u>
	69,628	92,193
Advances and deposits	<u>4,106</u>	<u>2,999</u>
	<u>\$424,559</u>	<u>\$466,653</u>

Liabilities and Fund Balance

Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 22,006	\$ 91,691
Unearned revenue	-0-	27,369
Retirement plan payments withheld and accrued	1,670	1,720
Accrued annual leave	39,700	49,383
Accrued sick leave	2,600	3,400
Accrued unemployment	<u>2,300</u>	<u>5,986</u>
	68,276	179,549
Deferred revenue - grants for 1974-75 received in advance	40,000	-0-
Fund balance:		
Major restricted funds:		
Printing of Framework Study	144,216	73,878
Maumee River Basin Study	61,387	92,788
National Water Assessment	<u>-0-</u>	<u>7,640</u>
	205,603	174,306
Balance for operations:		
Appropriated - Printing of Framework Study	67,000	67,000
Reserve for future operations	<u>43,680</u>	<u>45,798</u>
	110,680	112,798
	<u>316,283</u>	<u>287,104</u>
	<u>\$424,559</u>	<u>\$466,653</u>

See notes to financial statements.



BALANCE SHEET—PLANT AND EQUIPMENT FUND

June 30, 1974 and 1975

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Assets		
Furniture, equipment and library books - Note A		
Furniture and equipment	\$38,072	\$54,118
Library books	<u>15,305</u>	<u>15,305</u>
	<u>\$53,377</u>	<u>\$69,423</u>
Source of Funds		
Appropriations from unrestricted		
General Fund revenues	<u>\$53,377</u>	<u>\$69,423</u>

See notes to financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended June 30, 1975

Note A — Accounting Policies

The accounting records of the Commission are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting.

Furniture, equipment and library books have been recorded in the Plant and Equipment Fund at cost. No provision for depreciation has been provided.

The Commission is exempt from Federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and is treated as an organization which is not a private foundation.

The salary and related fringe benefits of the Commission chairman is provided by the Water Resources Council and these costs are not included in the financial statement.

Note B — Lease Agreement

The Commission has entered into a lease agreement for the rental of office facilities extending to October 31, 1975, which requires a monthly payment of \$4,094. Rental payments aggregated \$37,880 and \$46,594 in fiscal 1974 and 1975 respectively.

Note C — Pension Plan

The Commission has a pension plan for most of its employees. Contributions for fiscal 1974 and 1975 amounted to \$13,220 and \$14,435 respectively.

Great Lakes Basin Commission
3475 Plymouth Road
P.O. Box 999
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

We have examined the balance sheet of the General Fund and the Plant and Equipment Fund of the Great Lakes Basin Commission as of June 30, 1975, and the related statement of revenue and expenditures and changes in fund balance for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We previously made a similar examination of financial statements for the preceding year.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements identified above present fairly the financial position of the General Fund and the Plant and Equipment Fund of the Great Lakes Basin Commission at June 30, 1975, and the results of its operations for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with the preceding year.

Linscheid, Austin & Frohm
300 Michigan National Bank Building
Port Huron, Michigan 48060
Certified Public Accountants

August 19, 1975

(as of June 30, 1975, includes those who served only part of this fiscal year and dates of service.)

Illinois

Dr. Leo Eisel, Commissioner
Illinois Department of Transportation
L. Murray Pipkin, Alternate Commissioner
Illinois Department of Transportation
7/74 to 11/74 Ralph O. Fisher, Alternate Commissioner

Indiana

William J. Watt, Commissioner
Executive Assistant to the Governor
William J. Andrews, Alternate Commissioner
Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Michigan

William D. Marks, Commissioner
Michigan Department of Natural Resources
James P. Dooley, Alternate Commissioner
Michigan Department of Natural Resources

Minnesota

Archie Chelseth, Commissioner
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Don Rye, Alternate Commissioner
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Joseph Sizer, Alternate Commissioner
State Planning Agency
Andy Kozak
Staff Assistant to the Governor
7/74 to 6/75 Peter L. Gove, Commissioner

New York

Ogden Reid, Commissioner
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
John A. Finck, Alternate Commissioner
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Albert W. Bromberg, Alternate Commissioner
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
7/74 to 4/75 Ronald W. Petersen, Commissioner
7/74 to 4/75 Peter Mack, Alternate Commissioner

Ohio

Ned E. Williams, Commissioner
State of Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Dr. Robert W. Teater, Alternate Commissioner
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
7/74 to 4/75 Ira L. Whitman, Commissioner
7/74 to 1/75 William Nye, Alternate Commissioner
7/74 to 1/75 Earl Richards, Alternate Commissioner
7/74 to 1/75 William Mattox, Alternate Commissioner

Pennsylvania

C. H. McConnell, Commissioner
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources
Vernon M. Beard, Alternate Commissioner
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources

Wisconsin

Thomas G. Frangos, Commissioner
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Stanley W. Welsh, Alternate Commissioner
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Federal Power Commission

Lenard B. Young, Commissioner
Federal Power Commission
Orel E. Haukedahl, Alternate Commissioner
Federal Power Commission

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Richard E. Friedman, Commissioner
Region V
Hiroshi Kanno, Alternate Commissioner
Region V

Commissioners
and Alternates 16

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

George J. Vavoulis, Commissioner
Region V

Harry P. Blus, Alternate Commissioner
Region V

7/74 to 11/74 A. Dean Swartzel, Alternate
Commissioner

U.S. Department of the Interior

Miss Madonna F. McGrath, Commissioner
North Central Region

7/74 to 11/74 William Drescher, Alternate Com-
missioner

11/74 to 6/75 John D. Winslow, Alternate Com-
missioner

U.S. Department of Justice

Walter Kiechel, Jr., Commissioner
Land and Natural Resources Division

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Arthur H. Cratty, Commissioner

Soil Conservation Service

Robert S. Fellows, Alternate Commissioner

Soil Conservation Service

U.S. Department of the Army

Brigadier General Walter O. Bachus,
Commissioner

Corps of Engineers, North Central Division

Colonel Harlan W. Johnson, Alternate
Commissioner

Corps of Engineers, North Central Division

Louis D'Alba, Alternate Commissioner

Corps of Engineers, North Central Division

Colonel James E. Hays, Alternate Commissioner

Corps of Engineers, Detroit District

U.S. Department of Commerce

Eugene J. Aubert, Commissioner

Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory

Dr. Arthur P. Pinsak, Alternate Commissioner

Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory

Commander Darrell W. Crawford, Alternate
Commissioner

Lake Survey Center

7/74 to 4/75 Kenneth MacDonald, Commis-
sioner

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Francis T. Mayo, Commissioner
Region V

Harlan D. Hirt, Alternate Commissioner
Region V

U.S. Department of State

(Position temporarily unfilled)

Louis Janowski, Alternate Commissioner

Office of Canadian Affairs

Scott Gudgeon, Alternate Commissioner

Office of Legal Advisor

7/74 to 11/75 William Trueheart,

Commissioner

11/74 to 4/75 Slaton C. Blackiston,

Commissioner

7/74 to 11/74 John Crook, Alternate

Commissioner

7/74 to 11/74 Gilbert Kulick, Alternate

Commissioner

U.S. Department of Transportation

The Honorable David W. Oberlin, Commissioner

St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

George E. Wilson, Alternate Commissioner

St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

Rear Admiral James S. Gracey, Alternate

Commissioner

U.S. Coast Guard

Commander Charles R. Corbett, Alternate

Commissioner

U.S. Coast Guard

7/74 to 11/74 A. A. Heckman, Commissioner

7/74 to 6/75 Robert Gasior, Alternate

Commissioner

Great Lakes Commission

Robert W. Kellum, Commissioner

Colonel Leonard J. Goodsell, Alternate

Commissioner

Canadian Representatives

Ray Robinson (Federal)

Derck Foulds

Environment Canada

William A. Steggles (Provincial)

Ontario Ministry of the Environment





Great Lakes Basin Commission
3475 Plymouth Road, P.O. Box 999
Ann Arbor, Mi. 48106
313/763-3590 FTS 374-5431



Postage and Fees Paid
Great Lakes Basin Commission

COASTAL ZONE
INFORMATION CENTER

GREAT LAKES BASIN COMMISSION

Frederick O. Rouse, Chairman

Members

State of Illinois
State of Indiana
State of Michigan
State of Minnesota
State of New York
State of Ohio
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
State of Wisconsin
Department of Agriculture
Department of the Army
Department of Commerce
Department of Health,
Education & Welfare
Department of Housing &
Urban Development
Department of the Interior
Department of Justice
Department of State
Department of Transportation
Energy Research and
Development Administration
Environmental Protection Agency
Federal Power Commission
Great Lakes Commission